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ABSTRACT

This basic brochure on educational television (ETV) explains what ETV is, how station licenses are granted, and which organizations have information about ETV. Briefly covered are: history; figures on growth and development; characteristics of ETV stations; short descriptions of instructional television fixed service, microwave translators, and cable; sources of financing; application procedures and forms; networks and programs; and descriptions of organizations and government agencies with interest in ETV. (JK)

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Educational Television

16-B 9/72

INFORMATION BULLETIN

EM 010 357

GENERAL

Since the passage of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 and the growth of cultural and public affairs programing, the noncommercial educational broadcasting system has come to be known as Public Broadcasting. Because most stations continue to provide substantial amounts of instructional materials to the schools and to the public, many people still use the word "educational" as a general heading and the terms "public" and "instructional" to designate the two major content areas of the stations. Because the Federal Communications Commission Rules and Regulations principally use the term "educational," that term is used in this bulletin, encompassing the Public Broadcasting stations, the instructional materials on those stations and the instructional stations and services.

Television is an integral part of quality education. It has brought into the classroom instructors, demonstrations and visual and aural materials that have greatly increased the value of students' learning experiences. It has brought into the home cultural events, public affairs presentations and a variety of other programs heretofore available only to those who had the means and the opportunities to seek them out in areas where they were available.

The first noncommercial educational television station went on the air in May, 1953. By August, 1972 the number of educational stations had grown to 128 UHF and 92 VHF outlets. Virtually the entire country, including Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands, is served by educational television. In addition, 139 Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS) systems with approximately 417 channels have begun operation since that service was established by the Federal Communications Commission in 1963. In August, 1972, construction permits were held by 40 additional ITFS systems. (For a description of ITFS see pages 6 and 7.)

HISTORY

Educational broadcasting dates back to the beginning of broadcasting as a public communications service. Educational institutions were among the pioneers in experimental radio which led to the establishment of regular AM broadcasting following World War I. In 1941 the Federal Communications Commission allocated five channels for noncommercial FM broadcasting, and increased the number to twenty in 1945. By August, 1972, there were 526 educational FM stations on the air.

In 1949 the FCC invited comments on the advisability of providing channels for noncommercial educational television operation, and on March 22, 1951, as part of a general review of television, the Commission proposed establishing educational TV channels. On April 14, 1952, after extensive proceedings, the Commission opened UHF channels for expanding TV needs and at the same time reserved 242 channel assignments (80 UHF and 162 VHF) for noncommercial educational use. These reservations constituted about 12% of the total allocations at that time. The Commission stated:

> "We conclude that the record shows the desire and ability of education to make a substantial contribution to the use of television. There is much evidence in the record concerning the activities of educational organizations in AM and FM broadcasting. It is true and was to be expected that education has not utilized these media to the full extent that commercial broadcasters have, in terms of number of stations and number of hours of operation. However, it has also been shown that many of the educational institutions which are engaged in aural broadcasting are doing an outstanding job in the presentation of high quality programing, and have been getting excellent public response.

HISTORY

> And most important in this connection, it is agreed that the potential of television for education is much greater and more readily apparent than that of aural broadcasting, and that the interest of the educational community in the field is much greater than it was in aural broadcasting . . . The public interest will clearly be served if these stations are used to contribute significantly to the educational process of the nation. The type of programs which have been broadcast by educational organizations, and those which the record indicated can and would be televised by educators, will provide a valuable complement to commercial programing."

The first ETV station to go on the air was KUHT, University of Houston, Texas on May 23, 1953.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The table of channel allocations, including non-commercial educational reservations has been revised several times since it was first issued. A major revision, issued in June, 1965 and corrected in March, 1966, provided for 107 VHF and 508 UHF ETV reservations, an increase of more than two-thirds over the previous reservation total, providing for 20% of total reservations. This allocations plan was designed to permit future selection and assignment of unallocated channels to places where at that time ETV was completely unanticipated. By the middle of 1972 there were 127 VHF and 528 UHF allocations reserved for educational television.

The steady growth of ETV is illustrated in the following table of stations on the air at the end of each calendar year:

Year	Number	Year	Number
1953	1	1963	84
1954	10	1964	100
1955	17	1965	113
1956	21	1966	125
1957	27	1967	151
1958	35	1968	179
1959	44	1969	187
1960	51	1970	200
1961	62	1971	212
1962	75	July 1972	220

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Seventy-five percent of the American population, 156 million Americans, lives within range of an educational television signal. A November, 1971 audience survey showed that 50 million persons tune in ETV regularly each week.

The Commission also licenses translators and boosters for the relaying of ETV broadcast signals and has jurisdiction over microwaving of such signals.

On July 25, 1963 the Commission established the Instructional Television Fixed Service for the transmission of instructional and cultural materials to schools and other selected receiving locations, following an experiment in the 2000 megacycle (1990-2110) band in the Plainedge, Long Island school district. The Plainview-Old Bethpage Schools, Long Island, was the first system to go on the air, on March 2, 1964.

In early 1967, after almost two years of study of the technical, organizational, financial and programing considerations of ETV, the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television published a report, Public Television: A Program for Action. Its recommendations for ETV's future support and development were the bases for the initiation of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. Title I of the Act extended the matching grant concept of the ETV Facilities Act of 1962 and includes educational radio in the grants for the first time. In subsequent extensions of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, Congress provided for a Federal share of costs as high as 75%, and for liberal use of funds for interconnection. Title II of the Act authorized establishment of a Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB). The function of the CPB is to encourage and foster the development of public broadcasting by supporting the production of program materials for noncommercial television and radio stations, station operation, interconnection of stations, research and training in educational broadcasting, and to serve film and tape library and clearinghouse functions. A major CPB effort was the establishment of the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) to manage the national distribution of programs.

ETV BROADCAST STATIONS

Of the 220 stations, about 10% are licensed to local public school systems, about 30% to colleges and universities, about 27% to community organizations and about 33% to states and municipal authorities. At first virtually all of the ETV stations were VHF. After 1960, however, most of the CP (construction permit) grants and applications have been in the UHF spectrum, and, in late 1967, the number of UHF stations on the air exceeded the number of VHF for the first time. (All-channel receiver legislation passed by Congress required that all TV sets sold after April 30, 1964 be capable of receiving UHF as well as VHF signals.) With the number of VHF unused reservations continually diminishing, the continued growth of UHF ETV stations seems likely. Technological advances have resulted in markedly improved UHF television receivers, diminishing the disparity between VHF and UHF coverage.

ETV station programing ranges from in-school instructional materials to performing arts programs for the home viewing audience. Materials are obtained from many sources, including individual stations, private producing organizations, National Educational Television, the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, and major instructional television libraries located in Bloomington, Indiana and Lincoln, Nebraska. Local in-school programs, ideally, are locally produced and may be entire series, individual lessons, or part of a lesson, such as a demonstration. Reinforcement materials, such as civic tours, visits to cultural sites, and interviews with prominent persons are frequently included. Cultural programing is broad in scope, and includes public affairs programs, many of a probing and controversial nature, interviews with persons in all areas of life, presentations of the performing and plastic arts, and programs for special groups or on special subjects. Educational Television does not attempt to reach a mass audience with materials representing a common denominator but tries to reach a large spectrum of minority viewing groups with special interest programs and a large general audience with common interest programs not available on commercial television.

ETV BROADCAST STATIONS

The Commission has allowed ETV stations to present experimental "scrambled" program material during hours not used for in-school or general broadcasting. This service permits the presentation of material for special groups such as doctors and police. Virtually all ETV stations have color transmission capability. Approximately one half of them can originate color programing.

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION FIXED SERVICE

Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS) was established by the FCC in 1963 to provide multiple frequencies in the 2500-2690 MHz band for in-school educational television use. It was regularized by the FCC in 1971 with 28 channels in the 2500-2690 band. It is not a broadcast service. A single ITFS system can provide up to four simultaneous channels for in-school service, plus systems to permit two-way communications. ITFS is currently serving about 8,000 schools with about 5,000,000 pupils and is also being used in several areas as a means for distributing materials for continuing education, educational data exchange, improving communication among various governmental entities, and as a two-way communication service providing instantaneous feedback from students to instructors. ITFS includes both voice and data response stations. Systems are being used currently in several states to transmit informational programs from university campuses to surrounding industrial installations and medical centers as well as from industry and medical centers back to students on campus.

In order to preplan use of ITFS frequencies and in anticipation of saturation in many areas, the FCC established in 1965 a national Committee for the ITFS. The committee is made up of FCC, other federal agency representatives and members of the educational community. Its 46 members in 1972 represent all educational levels, controls and geographic areas. A member of the FCC serves as chairman of the committee.

ITFS transmitting equipment operates with very low power, with a useful service range of about 20 miles, and is relatively lower in cost than television broadcast equipment. However,

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION FIXED SERVICE

while the 2500 MHz signal is transmitted openly, the cost of special receiving antennae and converters removes the system, for practical purposes, from home use. Special receiving devices convert the signals to regular TV channels so that programs may be seen on conventional TV receivers.

Because ITFS differs technically from standard VHF and UHF broadcasting, detailed rules and regulations governing ITFS have been established. Requirements for eligibility to be a licensee of an ITFS station are the same as those for a noncommercial educational television station; transmitter engineers must be technically qualified, but routine operations may be performed by third-class radiotelephone permit holders; remote control and unattended operation of some equipment are provided for; and permission to utilize the signal must be obtained by the potential user from the transmitting licensee.

A booklet, "ITFS: What It Is . . . How to Plan" was developed by the FCC's Committee for the ITFS, and was published for the Committee in 1967 by the National Education Association. It can be ordered from the N.E.A., 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

MICROWAVE, TRANSLATORS

Microwave relay systems utilize narrow, concentrated beams for efficient short range transmission. ETV stations may use microwave equipment to provide program circuits between the studio and transmitter (TV-STL), to relay programs between TV broadcast stations (TV Intercity Relay), and to pick up programs outside regular studios (TV Pickup). The rules governing such TV auxiliaries are contained in Part 74, Subpart F of the FCC Rules, "Television Auxiliary Broadcast Stations." TV program relay facilities for use by closed-circuit TV systems may be authorized on certain microwave channels in the Business Radio Service under Part 91, Section 91.554 of the Rules. Such stations may also be used in connection with ITFS systems. ITFS stations may be used as well as Studio-Transmitter program circuits for relaying programs between ITFS systems in adjacent areas, for delivering ITFS programs to TV broadcast stations, and for relaying TV broadcast programs to ITFS systems.

MICROWAVE, TRANSLATORS

Translators are used to strengthen the signals in weak signal areas of the station's signal zone and to extend TV service where the signal doesn't reach. They are called translators because when they pick up and re-transmit the TV signal, they change or "translate" the signal, strengthening it and re-transmitting it on a different channel. Many school districts and educational stations construct and operate translators for both school and community programing. TV translators may not operate as independent broadcast stations.

CABLE

Cable television systems pick up television broadcast signals, including those of educational television stations, and distribute them by cable to subscribing members of the public and frequently to public buildings including schools. Cable systems operate in areas where, principally for reasons of terrain, or because of obstructions from buildings, television reception is poor or the number of signals available is limited. It is also expanding to areas of good over-the-air reception in order to provide many more channels than otherwise available for public and instructive services. Under the Commission's Rules a cable system is required, on request, to carry the signals of all ETV stations and translators within whose service area the system operates. Under certain conditions ETV signals may also be carried into other areas.

Cable systems may also distribute educational and instructional programing within the community on channels not used for the delivery of broadcast signals. New Cable TV rules require that every cable system within a 35 mile radius of one of the largest 100 markets dedicate at least one channel for educational and instructional purposes and at least one for government use. These channels would be available without charge from the time subscriber service is inaugurated until five years after the completion of one cable system basic trunk line. In addition, cable systems are required also to provide one permanently free channel for public access purposes.

FINANCING

ETV stations operated by colleges, universities, and school systems obtain about 75% of their income from direct budgeted support. Stations operated by state agencies receive about 82% of their funds from state and local appropriations. Community stations, on the other hand, receive about 75% of their support from gifts, grants, and services - the services provided primarily for the production of in-school programs. ITFS systems are supported by the local institutional licensee. Financial support for ETV stations comes primarily from state and local government sources, from contributions from business and from viewer subscriptions. Foundations, principally the Ford Foundation, contribute substantial sums to ETV.

Some funding comes from Congress. The appropriation to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal 1972 was $35 million. The CPB provides funds for various purposes, including programing, interconnection, operational costs, research, training and public information. In addition, the U. S. Office of Education granted $11,500,000 in matching grants in fiscal 1972 for educational television facilities. These amounts are relatively small, however, when compared with the total non-federal income for ETV stations in fiscal 1972 of over $141 million.

Funds for ETV and ITFS are included in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, especially Title I, for assistance to educationally deprived children; Title II, which provides printed and audio-visual materials; Title III, supplementary educational centers and services. The Higher Education Act of 1965, especially Title VI, provides for acquisition of closed-circuit instructional television equipment, materials and minor remodelling of TV facilities. Funds may also be available from the Vocational Education Act of 1963; the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, especially Title I, Special Appalachian Programs; the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, particularly Title I, Youth Programs, and Title II, urban and rural community action programs; and from the Public Health Service for research, demonstrations and programing, particularly from the National Institutes of Health, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Division of Nursing of the Bureau of Health Manpower.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

The Commission's Table of Assignments, Section 73.606 of the Rules and Regulations, contains the educational reservation status and frequencies of TV broadcast channels allocated to a given city. An educational organization or institution may apply for a reserved or nonreserved channel.

If there is no reserved channel in a given community, a qualified group may petition for reservation of an unused assigned channel, for the "drop-in" assignment of a channel, or for the reallocation of a channel from another city. The petition must clearly delineate the purpose of the proposal and show why it would be in the public interest. If the Commission determines that the proposal warrants consideration, it will institute rule-making proceedings, and if the assignment is subsequently made, an application may then be made to activate the channel.

Many prospective applicants obtain legal and engineering counsel to assist in supplying required and accurate information to the Commission. Expeditious processing frequently is dependent upon the good order of the application and complete, specific and precise information.

Applicants for new broadcast stations, license renewals, or major changes in existing facilities, must give local public notice of intent, through a local station (if any) and/or in a local newspaper, as specified in Section 1.580 of the Rules and Regulations.

All broadcast applications must be submitted in triplicate to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C. 20554. After they are tendered, if complete and in conformity with the rules, they are formally accepted for filing and assigned a file number. An application is not acted upon until at least 30 days following acceptance. During this period it may be subject to objecting petitions. Processing of applications involves three major areas of examination and review: Engineering, Financial and Legal. The engineering examination verifies calculations to determine if they conform to the technical requirements of the Commission's rules. The Antenna Survey Branch determines whether the proposed antenna structure meets Federal Aviation Agency regulations. An accountant checks the financial qualifications,

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

including adequacy of resources and matters such as discrepancies between estimated and potential actual operating costs, and total costs balanced against particular costs. The financial examination is particularly concerned with verification of the source of funds, whether the applicant has the necessary funds, available or committed, to construct and operate the station for one year or has been given the authority to use the money, bonds, securities or other finances described in the application. Attorneys determine whether the applicant is qualified under the Communications Act to become a licensee. They review technical and economic findings, check the corporate structure, determine if there are any matters before the Commission which might affect the applicant, and analyze the Statement of Program Service.

When an application for a new station or for changes in an existing facility is approved, a Construction Permit (CP) is issued. The permittee has 60 days in which to begin construction, and a period of 18 months thereafter for completion of the project. If the station cannot be constructed in the specified time, an extension may be applied for. Following issuance of the CP the permittee may request call letters, with the first available preference assigned. Within 30 days from the time the CP is issued the permittee must submit an Ownership Report. This report also must be filed with each application for a license renewal, and within 30 days of a change of officer or ownership of the station.

When construction of the facility is complete, in accordance with the CP, the permittee may, following notification to the Commission, conduct equipment tests. Application for the license may be submitted, accompanied by measurements of equipment performance. At the same time--but at least ten days before regular programing is scheduled to begin--Program Test Authority (PTA) may be requested. PTA is contingent upon approval by the FCC of performance data as detailed in the license application. In effect, PTA entitles the permittee to begin regular station operation and programing, although the license itself is not granted until the license application receives final approval. Renewal dates vary by geographic region; a new licensee must file his first renewal at the first date specified for his state; thereafter licenses are normally for three year periods.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

ITFS systems are selected on a case-by-case basis. There is no pre-planned assignment table in the rules, although community pre-planning is desirable. Licensing procedures for ITFS systems are similar to those for educational television stations except that the application for a construction permit (FCC Form 330P) is forwarded for review by a regional committee of the National Committee for the ITFS. Comments from the committee are due at the FCC within 30 days and Commission action on the application commences after the comments have been received. When the ITFS system is ready to begin operation, the permittee is free to do so after notification of the FCC has been accomplished. Licensees of ITFS systems who desire to utilize up to 4 channels but who are unable to construct stations for all 4 immediately may petition the Commission to assign construction permits to the channels for which they can commence operations and to reserve the remaining channels for them for use in the future. The booklet mentioned on page 7 offers valuable suggestions in applying for ITFS systems.

FORMS

Educational television applications, requests and reports are submitted on the following forms:

FCC Form 340:	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Non-commercial Educational TV, FM, or Standard Broadcast Station.
FCC Form 341:	Application for Noncommercial Educational TV, FM, or Standard Broadcast Station License.
FCC Form 342:	Application for Renewal of Noncommercial Educational TV, FM, or Standard Broadcast Station License.
FCC Form 330P:	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in an Instructional Television Fixed Station.

FORMS

FCC Form 330L:	Application for Instructional Television Fixed Station License.
FCC Form 330R:	Application for Renewal of an ITFS License.
FCC Form 343:	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Television Broadcast Booster Station.
FCC Form 344:	Application for Television Broadcast Booster License.
FCC Form 345:	Application for Renewal of Television Broadcast Booster Station License.
FCC Form 346:	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Television Broadcast Translator Station.
FCC Form 347:	Application for Television Broadcast Translator Station License.
FCC Form 348:	Application for Renewal of Television Broadcast Translator Station License.
FCC Form 313:	Application for Authorization in the Auxiliary Broadcast Services.
FCC Form 318:	Request for Subsidiary Communications Authorizations.
FCC Form 701:	Application for Additional Time to Construct Radio Station.
FCC Form 321:	Application for Construction Permit to Replace Expired Permit.
FCC Form 323E:	Ownership Report for Noncommercial Educational TV, FM, or Standard Broadcast Station.

NETWORKS AND PROGRAMS

Since its beginning in 1969, the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) has functioned as an interconnection facility for public television stations. PBS is unlike commercial television networks in many respects. It does not produce programs. The stations elect the members of the PBS Board of Directors and are involved in PBS programing and policy decisions. By its allocation of time slots to competing producers and its recommendations to CPB, the funding agency, it exercises an important role in determining the amount and type of programs produced. Since the establishment of PBS, programing has been produced by more than 40 ETV stations for national distribution by PBS. As PBS develops, more production sources, particularly on the local level, are expected to be added.

The National Public Affairs Center for Television, 995 L'Enfant Plaza, North, Washington, D. C. was created in July, 1971 by the Washington Educational Telecommunications Association to provide public television with an independent public affairs production center utilizing the facilities of WETA-TV, Washington, D. C. Funding for NPACT is provided by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the Ford Foundation. NPACT maintains no institutional ties to either CPB or the Public Broadcasting Service over whose interconnection facilities its programs are presented. In June of 1972, NPACT was providing three programs a week totaling 90 minutes with special expansion of these programs as needed. In addition, it offered special program coverage of such major news events as Presidential speeches and press conferences, U. N. debates, Presidential primaries and conventions, and Congressional hearings.

In late 1965 the National Association of Educational Broadcasters (NAEB) established a program service to its members under its Educational Television Stations Division. Several hours a week of programs were made available from ETV stations and other sources. In 1971 these services were transferred to the Public Broadcasting Service. These are distributed through a tape network arrangement from the Public Television Library in Bloomington.

NETWORKS AND PROGRAMS

Instructional materials are distributed on a national basis principally by the Great Plains National Instructional Television Library, Lincoln, Nebraska and by the National Instructional Television Center, Bloomington, Indiana.

Almost every individual State is in the planning or active stage of an interconnected network, and some 22 States have already linked stations toward eventual total intrastate coverage.

ORGANIZATIONS

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, represents radio and television stations, educational institutions and organizations, state agencies, industrial firms, state educational broadcasting associations, and individuals participating in or interested in educational broadcasting. The NAEB provides consultation, conducts research, distributes information, represents educational broadcasters to government, and publishes materials which aid in the development of educational television and radio. Its operations include: Educational Television Stations Division, National Educational Radio Division, Instructional and Professional Services Division, and an Office of Research and Development. Also associated with the NAEB is the State Educational Television Association (Council of Educational Telecommunications Authorities), made up of the chief planning officers of state educational telecommunications systems. The NAEB publishes a comprehensive yearly "Telecommunications Directory" and a "Guide to Federal Funding Programs for Educational Telecommunications."

Corporation for Public Broadcasting, 888 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006 and 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019, was created under Title II of the Public Broadcasting Act in 1967 to promote the growth and development of public broadcast programing on educational radio and television stations. It receives money from both Federal and private sources for the purpose of aiding individual station operations, funding special broadcast projects and helping to train educational broadcasting personnel. Community Service Grants are available to all educational television stations upon application. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting also provides funds to the Public Broadcasting Service and National Public Radio for their networking operations.

ORGANIZATIONS

Public Broadcasting Service, 485 L'Enfant Plaza North, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20024 schedules production of and distributes programs from local stations and from private producing agents via interconnection and tape. PBS also acquires programs produced by foreign sources, such as the British Broadcasting Corporation, for distribution to member stations. In August, 1972, more than 200 ETV stations were interconnected by PBS. PBS was providing 31 hours of programing per week, 19 of which were during the "prime time" hours of 7 to 11 p.m.

National Educational Television, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10023, combined its facilities with the Educational Broadcasting Corporation, WNET, New York in 1970. WNET acts as one of the principal producers of public broadcasting programs. It maintains a Washington, D. C. office at 955 L'Enfant Plaza, S. W., 20024.

Eastern Educational Television Network, 31 Elliot Street, Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts 02164 provides live interconnection and tape distribution services to 40 stations in 12 states. Evening programing via tape distribution is available to ETV stations outside of the eastern region via subscription to the Program Service Membership. The EEN provides approximately 20 hours of instructional television and 10 hours of evening programing per week to its interconnected members.

The Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications, 1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 (formerly the Joint Council on Educational Broadcasting), is comprised of leading educational and telecommunications organizations. JCET acts as a channel of communication between educational interests, broadcasting, and Federal offices and Congress on national issues affecting educational telecommunications, and is concerned with cooperative inter-institutional efforts that can be facilitated by any form of electronic interconnection.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Association for Educational Communications and Technology, at the National Education Association, 1201-16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, holds conferences, conducts research projects, publishes reports and provides consultation on educational media, including television, for its member schools and teachers on national, regional and local levels.

The National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, furnishes consultative service in educational telecommunications to schools throughout the nation. In 1972 it issued publications on cable television and on satellite communications. The NEA provides coordination for Publi-Cable, a consortium of national organizations concerned with representing the public interest in cable communications, and for the Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law Revision, composed of educational groups concerned with revision of the U. S. Copyright Law. The NEA has a fulltime staff advisor on educational telecommunications.

The Educational Media Council, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, is composed of representatives of education and industry. It provides a forum on instructional problems, stimulates communications research and development, disseminates information, and conducts educational communications projects.

The Association for Professional Broadcasting Education, 1771 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, provides materials and guidance in educating people for careers in broadcasting.

The Southern Educational Communications Association (SECA), 928 Woodrow Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29205, provides programing and production assistance to TV and radio stations, educational institutions and industry, grant application, copyright clearance and utilization assistance, engineering consultation, and a library of aural and visual materials for its members in the southeastern states. It also produces and distributes original programing.

The Western Educational Society for Telecommunications (WEST), Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84601, coordinates conferences, assists in utilization and distributes information concerning ETV and ITV use on the west coast.

The Western Educational Network, c/o KSPS-TV, South 3911 Regal Street, Spokane, Washington, 99203, is a voluntary organization of ETV stations in 4 Western states

ORGANIZATIONS

organized with the intent of doing original programing.

The Central Educational Network, 5400 N. Saint Louis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625, is a voluntary organization of ETV stations in the central mid-west which provides programing for the members via tape distribution and interconnection.

The Midwestern Educational Television, Inc., 1640 Como Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108, consists of several ETV stations in the northern midwest which are interconnected via microwave and utilize this service for program distribution.

The Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting, 1603 Sigma Chi Road, N. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106, covers seven states, and operates the Rocky Mt. delay and origination center for the Rocky Mt. Network. It is cooperating with the Federation of Rocky Mt. States, Inc. in an educational technological experiment of satellite transmission to remote ground reception sites.

The National Instructional Television Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, serves as a distribution and information center. Its purposes are to provide wide circulation of instructional programs, encourage quality production of telecourses, establish a research and dissemination service, and initiate a grant service for the production of programs.

The National Great Plains Instructional Television Library, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508, serves as a distribution center of instructional courses for all academic levels and content areas, and provides information on utilization. In 1971, the library acquired the assets of the Midwest Program for Airborne Instruction, Inc. (MPATI), which had ended in the spring of 1968 its seven year program of transmitting instructional programs from aircraft to schools and colleges in six midwestern states and had been serving as a source for taped instructional programs on all grade levels.

ORGANIZATIONS

The National Committee for the Instructional Television Fixed Service, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C. 20554, was established in late 1965 to serve as a liaison, informational and advisory group on 2500 MHz on national, regional, state and local levels. Its members represent, principally, non-profit educational institutions and organizations. In 1972 the Committee Chairman is Commissioner H. Rex Lee, Educational Communications Commissioner, the Executive Vice Chairman is Dr. Robert L. Hilliard, Chief of the FCC Educational Broadcasting Branch.

Other groups on the national level, such as the College Conference Division of the International Radio and Television Society, are involved in educational television activities. Many regional, state and local groups, such as the Southern Regional Education Board, are active in educational broadcasting matters.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Special officers relating to educational broadcasting have been established on State and Federal levels.

The Educational Broadcasting Branch, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C. 20554, aids in the development of educational communications, including all forms of radio and television for which the FCC is responsible. The Branch is involved in the preparation of rules and regulations, is concerned with interagency ETV affairs, and provides informational, liaison and guidance services.

The Office of Telecommunications Policy in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is responsible for overall departmental coordination of communications technology functions and for planning and evaluating use of developing technologies for application to departmental programs.

The National Center for Educational Technology (NCET), in the Office of Education develops educational programs utilizing communications technology by a system of grants and contracts supporting applications of technology to education. The Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program within the NCET provides support for educational broadcasting stations through a grant system for development of station facilities. Applicants for matching grants up to 75% for new or expanded ETV broadcasting facilities may write to this program at NCET, USOE, Washington, D. C. 20202.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20201, administers most of the other funds applicable to educational television, through several of its bureaus, including the Bureau of Research, the Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Bureau of Higher Education.

The General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20405, administers the Federal Property Act, which authorizes donations of surplus property, equipment and land, which may be applied for by tax exempt radio and television stations.

The Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20235, devises comprehensive plans and programs to achieve self-sustaining economy in Appalachia, including the area of human resource development. The Commission is interested in such projects as an educational and public service telecommunications satellite, facilities for ETV and health communications, CATV local origination, and TV series for high school equivalency certification.

Many other Federal agencies offer grants, program materials, or production contracts to educational television stations. Among the most active are the Radio and Television Office of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Special Projects Program, National Science Foundation; and the Radio-TV Section, Department of Agriculture. The Federal Interagency Media Committee, made up of agencies with radio-television responsibilities, does not provide grants, but is a planning and recommendation group which includes ETV as one of its concerns.

Most States have established educational telecommunications or broadcasting offices or commissions, principally to coordinate activities for the development of state networks. Instructional television offices are found in many Departments of Education or Departments of Public Instruction. Many county and local school systems and even individual schools have ETV coordinators for the purpose of achieving effective utilization of closed-circuit,

instructional fixed and broadcast television. Many colleges and universities, public and private, have persons responsible for ETV development and use. State and local ETV councils and citizens organizations are sometimes quasi-official in that many of their members and directors are public officials.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

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